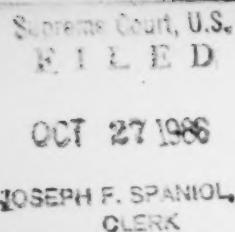


86-723

No.



In The
Supreme Court of the United States
October Term, 1986

—0—
BEA COHEN,

Petitioner,
vs.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; CALIFORNIA
EXTERMINATORS; ROYAL INSURANCE
CO.; EL DORADO INSURANCE CO.;
INDUSTRIAL INDEMNITY; FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE; AND FREMONT INDEMNITY CO.,

Respondents.

—0—
**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE COURT OF APPEAL OF CALIFORNIA,
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

—0—
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October 24, 1986

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2APP



QUESTION PRESENTED

California *Labor Code*, Section 5406 (West Supp. 1986) provides as follows in fixing certain time limits within which a claim for workers compensation death benefits must be commenced:

Except as provided in Section 5406.5,¹ the period within which may be commenced proceedings for the collection of the benefits provided by Article 4 (commencing with Section 4700) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 is one year from:

The date of death where death occurs within one year from date of injury; or

The date of last furnishing of any benefits under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 4550) of Part 2, where death occurs more than one year from the date of injury; or

The date of death, where death occurs more than one year after the date of injury and compensation benefits have been furnished.

No such proceedings may be commenced more than one year after the date of death, nor more than 240 weeks from the date of injury.

Although Petitioner's claim for death benefits did not ripen until after the 240 week statute of limitations of Labor Code, Section 5406 had expired, Petitioner's claim was denied by the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board of the State of California solely by reason of an occur-

¹ Labor Code, Section 5406.5 (West Supp. 1986) provides: "In case of death of an asbestos worker from asbestosis, the period within which may be commenced proceedings for the collection of benefits provided by Article 4 (commencing with Section 4700) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 is one year from the date of death."

rence outside of all human control: that her spouse died subsequent to the expiration of the statutory period.

The question thus presented is: did the refusal of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board of the State of California to consider the merits of Petitioner's case by applying the statute of limitations provisions of California *Labor Code*, Section 5406 to bar her from receiving workers compensation death benefits before the right to death benefits ever accrued, where Petitioner's spouse's death was caused by a latent and progressive disease which resulted in his death more than 240 weeks after the date fixed for the date of his industrially caused injury, and where Petitioner filed an Application for Adjudication of Claim for Death Benefits within one year of her spouse's death, violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States?

LIST OF PARTIES

Petitioner is the widow of Ben Cohen, who died on June 4, 1983, by reason of injuries sustained on September 16, 1978. On that date, Petitioner was residing with decedent and was totally dependent upon him for support.

Respondents in this proceeding are the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board of the State of California, which issued the initial decision denying Petitioner's Application for Adjudication of Claim for Death Benefits; and Royal Insurance Co., El Dorado Insurance Co., Industrial Indemnity Co., Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., and Fremont Indemnity Co., which are corporations authorized to transact the business of workers compensation insurance in the State of California and, during the time of Petitioner's decedent husband's injuries, insured the decedent's employer, California Exterminators, against liability arising under the workers' compensation laws of California.

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In The
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BEA COHEN,

Petitioner,
vs.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; CALIFORNIA
EXTERMINATORS; ROYAL INSURANCE
CO.; EL DORADO INSURANCE CO.;
INDUSTRIAL INDEMNITY; FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE; AND FREMONT INDEMNITY CO.,

Respondents.

—0—

**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE COURT OF APPEAL OF CALIFORNIA,
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

—0—

To the Honorable, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices
of the Supreme Court of the United States:

Petitioner Bea Cohen respectfully prays that a Writ
of Certiorari issue to review the Judgment by the Court of
Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Division Three, of the
State of California entered on May 12, 1986, in the above-
entitled proceeding.

OPINIONS BELOW

The Order Denying Review after Judgment by the Court of Appeal of California filed by the Supreme Court of California, has not been reported. It is reprinted in Appendix A to this Petition, at page App. 1. The Court of Appeal of California has rendered a Judgment (entitled "Order") which is reprinted in Appendix A to this Petition, at page App. 2.

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JURISDICTION

The Judgment of the Court of Appeal of California was entered on May 12, 1986. A timely Petition for Hearing was filed in the Supreme Court of California on May 22, 1986. On July 31, 1986, the Order Denying Review after Judgment by the Court of Appeal, filed by the Supreme Court of California, finally denied Petitioner's Petition for Hearing on said Judgment. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1257(3).

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CONSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

This case involves the provisions of Section 4, Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of California (West Supp. 1986). Said section is reprinted in Appendix B to this Petition, at page App. 3.

This case also involves Section 1, Article III of the Constitution of the State of California (West 1983) which reads as follows:

Sec. 1. The State of California is an inseparable part of the United States of America, and the United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

These provisions may be found in West's Annotated California Codes, Constitution, Article XIV, Sec. 4, and Article III, Sec. 1.

This case also involves Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Said section reads as follows:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; *nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*" (Emphasis added.)

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner's husband Ben Cohen was employed as a pest control operator during the period of May, 1962, to September 16, 1978, at Los Angeles, California, by California Exterminators. During the course of his employ-

ment, Ben Cohen sustained injury arising out of and occurring in the course of his employment consisting of cirrhosis of the liver, a latent, progressively debilitating disease. On October 11, 1977, Ben Cohen filed a claim with the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board of the State of California (hereafter, "Board") for workers' compensation disability benefits.

During the pendency of Ben Cohen's application, from 1977 through 1981, the Respondent insurance carriers had full opportunity to, and did, investigate the nature of Ben Cohen's industrially-related injuries, both during the course of hearings at the Board, and by taking his deposition.

By Order dated January 9, 1981, the Board awarded disability benefits to Ben Cohen, which included lifetime weekly payment benefits. Pursuant to an Order of October 16, 1980, the date of last injurious exposure of Ben Cohen to the toxic chemicals and pesticides which he used during his employment, was fixed by the Board as September 16, 1978.

Ben Cohen died from liver cirrhosis on Saturday, June 4, 1983, which was more than 240 weeks from the date fixed as his date of injury of September 16, 1978. Only six days after the date of the death of Ben Cohen, Petitioner Bea Cohen, as the surviving spouse of Ben Cohen, filed an Application for Adjudication of Claim for Death Benefits with the Board.

On August 11, 1983, Respondent Royal Insurance Co., filed a Petition with Respondent Board seeking dismissal of Petitioner's claim for death benefits on the ground

that, inasmuch as the claim was not filed within 240 weeks of the date of decedent's injury, the claim was barred pursuant to the provisions of California *Labor Code*, Section 5406.

I.

How The Federal Question Was Presented.

On August 23, 1984, Respondent Board, through a worker's compensation judge, issued an Order directing Petitioner to file and serve points and authorities with respect to her position that the Board had jurisdiction with respect to proceeding forward to adjudicate the death claim. On September 18, 1984, Petitioner timely served and filed a Memorandum of Points and Authorities in opposition to Respondent Royal's request for dismissal of Petitioner's Application for Adjudication of Claim, with Respondent Board, wherein Petitioner alleged that dismissal of Petitioner's Application where the statute of limitations operates to bar her right to adjudicate her Application before that right accrues constitutes a denial of equal protection of the laws (Memorandum at pages 26 to 45).

On October 25, 1985, Petitioner filed with the Board a Stipulation wherein, for the purposes of determining the issue of whether Bea Cohen's Application for Adjudication of Claim for Death Benefits was barred pursuant to California *Labor Code*, Section 5406, as having been filed more than 240 weeks from the date of injury of the decedent, Petitioner stipulated that her "first knowledge" of the industrial nature of her husband's injury was more than 240 weeks prior to the date of his death.

On January 10, 1986, Respondent Board issued an order stating that Petitioner's Application for death bene-

fits was not timely and that Respondent Royal Insurance Co.'s petition to dismiss the application of Bea Cohen filed June 10, 1983, for death benefits resulting from the death of Ben Cohen on June 4, 1983, was granted, and that said application was thereby dismissed.

On January 30, 1986, Petitioner timely filed a verified Petition for reconsideration with Respondent Board. In said Petition, Petitioner again asserted that dismissal of her application, where the statute of limitations operates to bar her right to adjudicate her application before that right accrues, constitutes a denial of equal protection of the laws (Petition, at pages 18 to 35).

On February 14, 1986, the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board Judge served a Report and Recommendation on Petition for Reconsideration, recommending that the Petition for Reconsideration be denied. In addressing Petitioner's argument that California *Labor Code*, Section 5406, violates Petitioner's right to equal protection of the laws, the Workers' Compensation Judge, in said Report, stated at pages 4 to 6, the following:

The cases cited by Petitioner in support of her argument that Labor Code Section 5406 violates her constitutional right to equal protection, involved instances of gender discrimination and discrimination against protected classes such as illegitimate children. Actually, if Petitioner's argument in this regard were correct, it would serve to invalidate all statutes of limitations. For example, what is the difference in substance, between the applicant who files his petition for increased benefits due to the serious and willful misconduct of the employer 364 days after the injury as compared to one who files two days later? When the Legislature decides to establish a cutoff point in the form of a statute of limitations, of necessity, there

will be those who fall on both sides of the line. This does not create a separate "class" of individuals. Although the Judge believes that the decision was correct in accordance with the present law, the result is admittedly harsh in the case of an applicant whose husband undisputedly suffered from an industrially-caused disease of a progressive nature which ultimately, and not surprisingly, resulted in his death. In this regard, Herbert A. Rubin, M.D., had stated in his report of February 1, 1979, filed herein, that, "cirrhosis is irreversible and will ultimately lead to end-stage liver disease and this is a process whose rate of development cannot be reasonably predicted."

Cirrhosis of the liver is only one of a number of internal disease processes involving a protracted period of disability eventually leading to death. Perhaps in the years that have elapsed since the 1947 amendment to Labor Code Section 5406 and the 1955 *Ruiz* decision, medical knowledge has progressed to extend, but not ultimately preserve the lives of individuals who thirty years earlier would have succumbed much more quickly. It is notable that Labor Code 5406, enacted in 1980, imposes upon dependents of those deceased of asbestos exposure, the sole limitation of filing the application within one year of the date of death.

On March 25, 1986, Respondent Board issued its Opinion and Order Denying Reconsideration. Said Opinion, stated in part, at page 1, as follows:

We have considered the allegations of the Petition for Reconsideration and the contents of the report of the workers' compensation judge [served on February 14, 1986, referred to above] with respect thereto. Based on our review of the record, and for the reasons stated in said report which we adopt and incorporate, we will deny reconsideration.

On May 7, 1986, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Review with the Court of Appeal of California, Fourth

Appellate District, Division Three. In said Petition, at page 10, Petitioner requested issuance of a Writ of Review on the constitutional grounds that Petitioner was deprived of equal protection of the laws in violation of Section 4, Article XIV and Section 1, Article III of the Constitution of the State of California, and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. On May 12, 1986, the Court of Appeal of California filed an Order denying Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Review, without opinion, but citing California Labor Code, Section 5406 and *Ruiz v. Industrial Accident Commission*, 45 Cal.2d 409, 289 P.2d 229 (1955).

On May 22, 1986, Petitioner timely filed her Petition for Hearing with the Supreme Court of California. Petitioner contended therein that application of the statute of limitations set forth in California *Labor Code*, Section 5406 so as to bar her claim for death benefits before such claim accrued, where Petitioner's decendent spouse died more than 240 weeks after the industrially caused injury, constituted a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States (Petition for Hearing, pages 15-26).

The Supreme Court of California filed an Order on July 31, 1986, denying Petitioner's Petition for Hearing, without opinion. However, said Order stated that Mme. Chief Justice Bird and Mr. Justice Mosk were of the opinion that the Petition should have been granted.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

This case concerns the arbitrary exclusion of certain classes of individuals from receiving workers' compensation death benefits from the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board of the State of California. The Board and the Court of Appeal of California, in denying Petitioner and others similarly situated such benefits, have violated an enactment of the California Legislature mandating that workers' compensation statutes are to be liberally construed with the purpose of extending their benefits to claimants.² Such a drastic and capricious denial of benefits by a public agency deserves this Court's attention.

Inasmuch as every State of the United States has enacted a statutory scheme for the awarding of workers' compensation death benefits,³ review by this Court of the constitutional issues presented herein is vital not only to claimants in California, but throughout the United States. Moreover, in most jurisdictions, there is a separate statute of limitations period which applies to death benefit claims.⁴ Lower courts need guidance from this Court as to the applicability of statutes of limitation which operate to bar a compensation death benefits claimant's right to compensation before such right accrues by the mere fortuity that the claimant's employee-spouse dies subsequent to the expiration of the limitations period.

² Cal.Lab. Code, Sec. 3202 (West Supp. 1986) provides: "Division 4 (commencing with Section 3201) and 5 (commencing with Section 6300) shall be liberally construed by the courts with the purpose of extending their benefits for the protection of persons injured in the course of their employment."

³ 4 A. Larson, *The Law of Workmen's Compensation*, Appendix B, Table 16 (1986).

⁴ 3 *Id.*, Sec. 78.60 (1983).

The right to compensation death benefits of those survivors whose spouses die subsequent to the expiration of the 240 week statute of limitations period for filing claims for such death benefits, set forth in California *Labor Code*, Section 5046, is at issue in this case. Application of the statute in the instant case causes the wholly irrational result of barring a claim before it arises on the sole ground of the time when a spouse dies. This statute is not rationally related to a legitimate state interest, i.e., to prevent the assertion of stale claims by claimants who have failed to file their action until evidence is no longer fresh and witnesses no longer available, inasmuch as Petitioner's application was filed only six days subsequent to the time it first accrued (after the date of death of the decedent employee), and Respondents were afforded a full opportunity to investigate the nature of the industrially caused injury while evidence was still fresh and witnesses available during the time the decedent employee's application was pending before Respondent Board prior to his death. Accordingly, important questions of federal constitutional law are presented which have not been, but should be, resolved by this Court, inasmuch as workers' compensation benefits are being distributed unequally to applicants similarly situated and upon an irrational basis.

Labor Code, Section 5406, is not rationally related to a legitimate state interest and exceeds constitutional limits in discriminating against classes of similarly situated persons, thereby offending equal protection. "Class legislation" is invalid where the classification is arbitrary and unreasonable. In *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 405 U.S. 438 (1972), this Court stated, at 447:

The Equal Protection Clause of that amendment does, however, deny to States the power to legislate that different treatment be accorded to persons placed by a statute into different classes on the basis of criteria wholly unrelated to the objective of that statute. A classification ‘must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike.’

The primary purpose of statutes of limitation is to prevent the assertion of stale claims by claimants who have failed to file their action until evidence is no longer fresh and witnesses no longer available. The statutes are designed to serve a public purpose: preventing the assertion of demands which, through the unexcused lapse of time, have been rendered difficult or impossible to defend.

However, applying the statute of limitations set forth in *Labor Code*, Section 5406, so as to bar Petitioner’s claim would not serve the purposes of the statute of limitations for the following reasons:

1. Petitioner’s claim is not stale, because it was filed as early as practicable—only six days subsequent to the death of the decedent employee. The application for death benefits could not have been filed prior to the death of the decedent employee as the claim had not then accrued.
2. Petitioner’s filing of her claim subsequent to the expiration of 240 weeks after the date fixed as the date of injury of the decedent employee was not unexcused, for the reason that the decedent employee died subsequent to the expiration of said 240 week period, thereby rendering it legally impossible for Petitioner to file her application for

death benefits prior to the expiration of said 240 week period.

3. Decedent employee's application for and the receipt of compensation disability benefits over the course of the 240 week period immediately preceding his death afforded Respondents a full opportunity to investigate the nature of the industrially caused injury while evidence was still fresh and witnesses available. Respondents did in fact take the decedent employee's deposition and did cross examine him at WCAB hearings.

When a State distributes benefits unequally, the distinctions it makes are subject to scrutiny under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *Hooper v. Bernalillo County Assessor*, — U.S. —, 105 S.Ct. 2862 (1985). However, the application of the provisions of *Labor Code*, Section 5406 discriminates against an arbitrarily selected class of persons who stand in precisely the same relation to the subject matter of the law as does the larger group from which they are segregated: the statute discriminates against those survivors whose spouses die subsequent to the expiration of the 240 week statute of limitations period, thereby barring their claim for compensation death benefits solely on the ground that their spouse died prior to the accrual of their right to file a claim therefor, and discriminates in favor of those survivors whose spouses die prior to the expiration of the 240 week statute of limitations period.

Further, as applied by California Court of Appeals decisions, set forth below, the statute (1) discriminates against those survivors whose spouses die subsequent to the expiration of the 240 week statute of limitations period,

whose claims for compensation death benefits are deemed barred by the statute on the grounds that the survivors *did discover* within the 240 week statute of limitation period that the decedent spouse's death was industrially caused, and (2) discriminates in favor of those survivors whose spouses die subsequent to said period, but whose claims for compensation death benefits would otherwise be deemed barred by the statute, but which is *tolled* on the grounds that the survivors *did not discover* within the 240 week statute of limitations period that the spouse's death was industrially caused. The statute as applied above thus causes the irrational result that penalizes surviving spouses who diligently discover at an early stage the cause of their spouse's injury, and rewards survivors who do not early discover the industrial nature of their spouse's illness by awarding benefits for late discovery.

The following three California Court of Appeals decisions illustrate that even though the applicant filed a claim for death benefits subsequent to the expiration of the 240 weeks from the date of injury of the decedent employee, the applicant's claim was held not to be barred, despite the otherwise apparent "clear words" of the bar of the statute.

The court in *Berkebile v. Workers' Compensation Appeals Board*, 144 Cal.App.3d 940, 193 Cal.Rptr. 12 (1983), held that Petitioner's claim for death benefits was timely filed even though filed more than 240 weeks after the decedent employee sustained his injury, where the applicant filed her claim within 240 weeks of the date that the applicant (surviving dependent), knew that the death was of industrial causation. The court held that this "rule

of discovery" resulted in a timely filing of the applicant's claim for death benefits where the claim was filed within one year of the date of death of the decedent employee.

In *Robbyer v. Workers' Compensation Appeals Board*, 62 Cal.App.3d 574, 133 Cal.Rptr. 246 (1976), the court held that Petitioner's claim for death benefits was timely filed even though filed more than 240 weeks after the decedent employee sustained his injury, where Petitioner was 14 years old when decedent employee terminated his employment, but Petitioner was 19 years old at the time of the decedent employee's death (even though Petitioner's father did not die during Petitioner's minority).

Arndt v. Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, 56 Cal.App.3d 139, 128 Cal.Rptr. 250 (1976) held that where Petitioner's application for workers' compensation benefits was filed more than one year after the date of her husband's death and more than 240 weeks after he had last been exposed to toxic asbestos substances, Petitioner's claim was not barred since the stated commencement date for the running of the statute of limitations may be inoperative in cases where the claimant did not know that the act or omission at issue was the cause of the claimant's damages. The Court further stated that the date of discovery for the purpose of the statute of limitations was to be fixed as the statute's "date of injury."

Under either scheme of classification there is a denial of equal protection of the laws in that each classificatory scheme distinguishes between potential death benefit claimants on the basis of an event occurring over which no human has control: death of an employee spouse upon whom the claimant is dependent for support. Thus, an applicant

such as Bea Cohen, through no fault of her own, is subject to having her claim for compensation death benefits denied before her right thereto ever accrues by the mere fortuity that her spouse dies subsequent to the expiration of the 240 week statute of limitations period.

Petitioner's constitutional argument would not serve to invalidate all statutes of limitation, but rather, confines itself to circumstances where to apply a statute would serve no legitimate state purpose and would cause a wholly irrational result (barring a claim before it arises on the sole ground of the time when an employee spouse dies).

Moreover, if the statute were interpreted to require the application of the provisions of *Labor Code*, Section 5406 as it has been in *Berkebile v. Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, supra*, only in favor of applicants who file for benefits within 240 weeks of their discovery of the industrial nature of their spouse's fatal illness, such an application would impose peculiar disabilities upon an arbitrarily selected class of persons who stand in precisely the same relationship to the subject matter of the law as does the larger group from which they are segregated, i.e., compensation death benefits claimants filing their applications subsequent to the expiration of the 240 week period of the actual date of injury of the employee covered by workmen's compensation laws. The sole distinguishing characteristic entitling the applicant to death benefits would be whether the applicant had knowledge that the nature of the employee's injury was industrially related within 240 weeks of the filing of such application. Such a law constitutes a special law which is tantamount to a denial of equal protection.

If the statute were applied in the foregoing manner, it would result in under-inclusion, which occurs when a statute benefits or burdens persons in a manner that furthers a legitimate public purpose, but does not confer the same benefit or place the same burden on others who are similarly situated, which in some cases, this Court has found so arbitrary as to deny equal protection. (*Developments in the Law—Equal Protection*, 82 Harv.L.Rev. 1065, 1084 (1969).)

Weber v. Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., 406 U.S. 164 (1972) concerned the right of dependent unacknowledged illegitimate children to recover under the Louisiana workmen's compensation laws benefits for the death of their natural father on an equal basis with dependent legitimate children. This Court stated that Louisiana's denial of equal recovery rights to dependent unacknowledged illegitimate children violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and held as follows:

The tests to determine the validity of state statutes under the Equal Protection Clause have been variously expressed, but this Court requires, at a minimum, that a statutory classification bear some rational relationship to a legitimate state purpose.

In California, the current application of the statute of limitations: (1) permits a dependent spouse to file a claim for compensation death benefits after 240 weeks from the employee's industrially related injury, but within 240 weeks of the applicant's "discovery" thereof; and (2) denies the right of dependents acting diligently who file within one year of the date of death of the deceased employee spouse (in this case, within a mere one week),

but after 240 weeks of the actual injury and their knowledge thereof, because they cannot claim the "late discovery" exception to toll the statute of limitations, since the injury was sustained and the knowledge thereof was acquired more than 240 weeks before the employee's death.

Thus, even if an applicant acts more diligently in filing her claim for compensation death benefits than another similarly situated claimant who claims not to have "discovered" the industrially related nature of the injury to her spouse until several months or years after the expiration of the limitations period set forth in California *Labor Code*, Section 5406, nevertheless, only the "late discovery" claimant is entitled to compensation death benefits. However, a Petitioner, such as Bea Cohen, would be denied the same compensation death benefits, by the mere fortuity that she knew of her husband's condition more than 240 weeks before his death, but could not file for death benefits sooner than 240 weeks after her discovery because her husband's death did not occur within 240 weeks of her knowledge of its industrial cause.

The instant case is distinguishable from other cases where dependent claimants have filed for compensation death benefits subsequent to the expiration of the 240 week statutory period of limitations, where there was no prior award of benefits to the deceased employee, and therefore, no opportunity for notice to the Respondents of the nature, extent, or validity of the claim for workers' compensation benefits.

—o—

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue from this Honorable Court to review the judgment of the Court of Appeal of California. In the event that the Petition is granted, Petitioner prays that the judgment of the Court below be reversed, that the cause be remanded, and that the Court below be directed to issue the Writ of Review as prayed for in the Petition.

Respectfully submitted,

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October 24, 1986

App. 1

APPENDIX A

ORDER DENYING REVIEW

AFTER JUDGMENT BY THE COURT OF APPEAL

4th District, Division 3, No. G004058

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

IN BANK

COHEN, Petitioner,

v.

**WORKER'S COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD
et al., Respondents.**

(Filed July 31, 1986)

Petition for review DENIED.

Bird, C.J. and Mosk, J., are of the opinion
the petition should be granted.

**BIRD
Chief Justice**

App. 2

**IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT
DIVISION THREE

BEA COHEN,
(Ben Cohen, Deceased), ORDER
Petitioner,

**THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION
APPEALS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,** (WCAB Case No.
77 LA 418 809)

Respondents.

(Filed May 12, 1986)

THE COURT:^{*}

The petition for a writ of review is DENIED. (Lab. Code, S 5406; *Auto Equity Sales, Inc. v. Superior Court* (1962) 57 Cal.2d 450, 455; *Ruiz v. Industrial Acc. Com.* (1955) 45 Cal.2d 409.)

TROTTER
TROTTER, Presiding Justice

* Before Trotter, P.J., Crosby, J. and Charanza, Judge**

^{**} Assigned by Chairperson of the Judicial Council

APPENDIX B

California Constitution, Article XIV, Sec. 4.

The Legislature is hereby expressly vested with plenary power, unlimited by any provision of this Constitution, to create, and enforce a complete system of workers' compensation, by appropriate legislation, and in that behalf to create and enforce a liability on the part of any or all persons to compensate any or all of their workers for injury or disability, and their dependents for death incurred or sustained by the said workers in the course of their employment, irrespective of the fault of any party. A complete system of workers' compensation includes adequate provisions for the comfort, health and safety and general welfare of any and all workers and those dependent upon them for support to the extent of relieving from the consequences of any injury or death incurred or sustained by workers in the course of their employment, irrespective of the fault of any party; also full provision for securing safety in places of employment; full provision for such medical, surgical, hospital and other remedial treatment as is requisite to cure and relieve from the effects of such injury; full provision for adequate insurance coverage against liability to pay or furnish compensation; full provision for regulating such insurance coverage in all its aspects, including the establishment and management of a State compensation insurance fund; full provision for otherwise securing the payment of compensation; and full provision for vesting power, authority and jurisdiction in an administrative body with all the requisite governmental functions to determine any dispute or matter arising under such legislation, to the end that the administration of such legislation shall accomplish substantial justice in all cases

App. 4

expeditiously, inexpensively, and without incumbrance of any character; all of which matters are expressly declared to be the social public policy of this State, binding upon all departments of the State government.

The Legislature is vested with plenary powers, to provide for the settlement of any disputes arising under such legislation by arbitration, or by an industrial accident commission, by the courts, or by either, any, or all of these agencies, either separately or in combination, and may fix and control the method and manner of trial of any such dispute, the rules of evidence and the manner of review of decisions rendered by the tribunal or tribunals designated by it; provided, that all decisions of any such tribunal shall be subject to review by the appellate courts of this State.

The Legislature may combine in one statute all the provisions for a complete system of workers' compensation, as herein defined.

The Legislature shall have power to provide for the payment of an award to the state in the case of the death, arising out of and in the course of the employment, of an employee without dependents, and such awards may be used for the payment of extra compensation for subsequent injuries beyond the liability of a single employer for awards to employees or the employer.

Nothing contained herein shall be taken or construed to impair or render ineffectual in any measure the creation and existence of the industrial accident commission of this State or the State compensation insurance fund, the creation and existence of which, with all the functions vested in them, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

